

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 842.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1862.

[Vol. XVI.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment, India Nankeens, India & English Flannels, Rose Blankets, Scarlet Cardinals assorted, Superfine Bouling Cloth, Calfskin, Stuff & Morocco Slippers, Knives & Forks, Cotton Cards, Belt Coffee, Teas, Loaf & Mucovado Sugars, Madeira, Sherry, Port & Teneriffe WINE, Peppers, Allum, French Indigo, White Lead, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Country Linen, Linsey and Hemp.

N.B. A few of the best finished SAW MILL CRANKS on hand.

LANDS IN KENTUCKY.

To be Sold by Public Sale in the Tontine Coffee-Room, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Eleven Thousand Acres of LAND, in one or more lots; lying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio river and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several fitting settlements. The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within fifteen miles of Main Licking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio river, as the foregoing tract, and lying between the former and Main Licking river, distant only a few miles from the latter.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the best parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement.

The Grants by Edmund Randolph, &c., in 1789 and 1793, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behoof of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Malterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, clerk of Woodford county; or Mr. John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. And for further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John Wilkes, Charles Wilkes, or Lewis Simond elqs. New-York, or to Mr. Brown Dumfries, Virginia.

July 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned and forewarned against hiring, trading with, or employing in any manner whatsoever, any slave belonging to me, without a written contract; should any person disregard this notice, they may depend on being prosecuted in the most rigorous manner the law will permit. Any slave or other who may be found acting contrary to this notice, may be considered as a runaway, and dealt with as the law directs.

WM. MERRITH.

Oct. 16th, 1862.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in August last, one nine years old pony, fourteen and a half hands high, white under the saddle, and high fore foot, with a ring under it, supposed to be done by a farrier, no brand perceptible; appraised to \$20 dollars.

David Byers, Nicholas county, Drury Fork, 1862.

Mercer, county 60.

Taken up by John Dwyer, living in said county near the mouth of Cane run,

A BAY MARE Colt, two years old, star in her forehead; appraised to \$60. Given under my hand this 26th July 1862.

John Thompson.

WRITING PAPER.

A quantity of Writing Paper for sale at this Office.

WILLIAM WEST.

Has Received and is Just Opening, In the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar-

A Handsome Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, & Glass Ware,

which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold for CASH, as cheap as any in the State.

No Credit can be given on any terms. Lexington, May 13, 1862.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened, an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a considerable amount, that I wish to sell by whole sale; payable principally in PRODUCE—the purchaser must give good security for the true performance of his contract. W. W.

HARRISBURGH, (Pa.) Feb. 1862.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by subscription,

AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

OR,

A complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress, as concern the United States at large.

By Wm. GRAYSON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall commence with the laws passed at the first session of Congress, held after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and end with those that may be enacted at the present session.

II. The whole will be comprised in one large octavo volume, of at least six hundred pages, and perhaps considerably more; it being impossible, till after the present session of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.

III. It shall be printed on good paper, and type, and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS. No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given—N.B. It is at present in considerable forwardness.

IV. The Constitution of the United States shall be prefixed, and an Appendix added, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North West of the Ohio.

V. Lists shall be given of the titles of all the laws under the several heads of "Abridged," "Repeated," "Expired or Obsolete," and "Private or Local." Likewise, Tables of the rates of Duties, Post-Roads, and times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book instead of SIX, the difference of the price (being only one third the rate of other editions), and the superior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular subject, classed together, and brought into one view, must appear striking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or interest requires him to know of the "supreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYSON, Editor, JOHN WYETH, Publisher.

The work it is supposed will be finished by the 1st of January next.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Gazette.

TOW LINEN.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

Wants a large quantity of the above article, if delivered immediately, at his Store in Lexington.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward by the 1st day of October next, and make payment; no further indulgence will be given.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

Lexington, Sept. 6th 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of WILSON'S GRAMMAR, Revised and Corrected.

VALUABLE MEDICINES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the PATENT MEDICINES, hitherto in the hands of Messrs. MACCARTHY & POZZER, will future be sold by Dr. SAMUEL HAMILTON only, in Lexington, Messrs. M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. A fresh supply of the following are received from LEE & CO. Baltimore.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs, Asthma, sore Throats and approaching Consumption—Price 1 Dollar.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past, cured upwards of ten thousand children, of every kind and variety of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or tenderness in the stomach and bowels.

The above valuable Medicine is sold in boxes containing thirty Lozenges, at one Dollar per box.

DR. HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUS-TARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Cough, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, white swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the face and neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid form and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine, and by inflexible perspiration, expelling the toxic humor and acid humors; they are highly emollient to the stomach, create appetite, assist digestion, remove flying pinus, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful ally to the pills in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent humors, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swollen faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, free nates, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

None may be surprised that this medicine should be venerated with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this privilege will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—a flow of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

Price, 1 Dollar.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.—1 Dollar.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.—75 cents.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unopposable in the cure of Nervous disorders, hysterical affections, inward weakness, &c. &c.—1 Dollar and 50 cents.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.—1 Dollar.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the cure of a certain complaint.—2 Dollars.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE,

50 Cents.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

50 Cents.

DR. HAHN'S GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

A certain cure, speedily removing the Corns root and branch, without pain.—50 Cents.

INFALLIBLE AGUE & FEVER DROPS.

Warranted a safe and certain cure for remittent and intermittent fevers. It has never failed in any thousand cases in different parts of the United States. One bottle will frequently cure three or four persons.—1 Dollar 50 Cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

1 Dollar.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

For tetter, ring worms, and all eruptions of the skin &c. is highly esteemed throughout Europe and America, for clearing the skin and improving the complexion.—1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these PILLS is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to relieve and amend the appetite to pro-

duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing humoral colic—colic—colic at the stomach, and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.—1 Dollar.

OBSERVE, that independent of the above Medicines, being celebrated for their efficacy throughout the United States—they are actually cheaper in general and sold at lower prices, than most individuals must pay for the drugs of which they are composed, purchased at retail prices—being prepared on a large scale and in immense quantities, and sold here, without any advance on the Baltimore prices.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Saturday the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, two and a half miles from Millerburg, on the road to Paris,

A BAY MARE,

two years old last June, near fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, some white on her off hind foot from the pastern joint down, and the near hind pastern joint is crooked, which occasions her hoof to turn out, owing to a hurt received whilst a young colt. A man was seen riding the above mare on Friday last near Millerburg, and going towards Lexington, where he was again seen on Saturday afternoon, having parted with her. Whoever will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or secure her so that he gets her again, shall have the above reward.

JOHN IRWIN.

July 20, 1862.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington Jail about the 20th

July last, A NEGRO MAN, named

ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5

feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellowish complexion, smiling countenance, and well

built—very artful. It is supposed he will attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever

will take up said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, near Nashville, on the

Cumberland river, in Tennessee, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1862.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen from the

railing at doctor S. Brown's apothecary's shop, in Lexington, on the night of the 21st inst.

A SORREL HORSE,

Fourteen hands 2 1-2 inches high, 12

years old, trots and paces, shod before, has a small star in his forehead, his

hind foot white, no brand recollected, with a new fiddle and a green saddle-cloth with yellow binding, plated stirrups,

iron reins, also plated curb bridle-bit, one pair reins in it much worn. Also, at the same

time and place, another

SORREL HORSE,

Fourteen hands 3 inches high, 4 years old,

trots and paces, a star in his forehead, his legs lately trimmed, his tail has been

nicked, half worn fiddle, double reined bridle, plated bits, martingale with plated

hooks; one buckle to the collar.

The above reward will be paid for the two horses and the saddles, or FENDOLLARS for each of them and reasonable charges by

WM. ALLEN and THOS. CARR.

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1862.

TAKEN up by John Allman, in Jefferson county,

near John Lewis's mill,

A BAY HORSE,

Three years old next spring, fourteen hands high, a

left tail, branded on the buttock with a spaded to

62.

A copy, Teile,

August 2d, 1862.

JOHN HAWKINS.

TAKEN up by Thos. Mathers, on McClure's

run, Bourbon county,

A BAY FILLY,

one year old past, the left hind foot white, some

white hairs in the face; appraised to 12 dollars.

Polled before

S. Donnell.

THE MINUTES OF THE NORTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS,

are ready for delivery at this office.

Wanted,

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

Apply to the Printer heretofore

Lexington, November 2.

On the evening of Tuesday last an old man and his two sons, were detected in selling counterfeit bank notes in this town.—On fear-
ing them, upwards of 1700 dollars in five and ten dollar notes of the Bank of the United States, were found in their possession. They passed by the name of Jonson; but we understand they have confessed, since their apprehension, that they are of the name of Kennedy, and live in Hardin county. The notes were made, by a man named Smith. Immediately on this confession, a messenger was dispatched to the governor with the above information.

We yesterday received a letter from Frankfort, which states, that on Saturday morning "the mail to the Green River country &c." was forcibly taken from the rider, together with his great coat and horn, a few miles beyond Shelbyville. The rider returned to Shelbyville, from whence a party is gone in pursuit of the thieves.

The letter further says, "In the mail were directions from the governor for apprehending the accomplices of the men you have in your jail for forgery, and it is supposed it was to obtain the letter containing them, that the robbery was committed."

Died, on Saturday night last, Capt. James Moody, for many years an inhabitant of this town.

The following address to the People of the United States, is signed by "DENNISTON & CERRHAM," editors of the Watch Tower, New-York. Seven letters have previously appeared in that paper, addressed to Mr. Burr, and having the same signature; all tending to criminate his conduct relative to the presidential election &c.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN WATCH TOWER.

Proofs of the negotiation between a federal gentleman, authorized by the leading federalists at Washington, and Mr. Burr, to place himself in the Presidency at the late election.

"The minister, who by secret conference invades the freedom of election, and the ruler, who by open violence destroys that freedom, are embarked in the same bottom."

JUNES.

To the People of the United States.

We are aware of the importance of the subject in which we have for some time been engaged. We have viewed it in all its aspects, and contemplated all its probable consequences. Ever since June, 1801, we have perceived something in Mr. Burr and in his acts, that alarmed us. From the first moment our suspicions were excited, we watched him attentively, until those suspicions ripened into confirmed belief, that he was pursuing a policy dishonorable to himself and unsafe to his country. Nor was this belief predicated on light rumors, or vague reports. We knew that Mr. Burr possessed sentiments hostile to the executive; a spirit thirsting for personal advancement, and inflamed by improper desires. And yet, sensible as we were that his conduct was a fit subject for public investigation and disclosure, we could not but foresee that to do either without successfully involve us in pecuniary ruin, and draw upon us public disgrace. Had we consulted personal interest, we should have beheld in silent but sorrowful amazement, the operation of schemes, which, in our opinion, threaten with annihilation the freedom of the country. But unaided and unsupported, we resolved, whatever might be the issue, to unfold those plans and affairs which appeared to us alike unjust and dangerous. We did not, however, long stand alone; and we discovered that the more Mr. Burr's conduct was examined, the more odious it appeared.

We have entered fully into an examination of his conduct, and found it uniform only in the pursuit of whatever had a tendency to raise himself to power. As a politician, he has been inconsistent; or can it be affirmed of him as it may truly be of many virtuous men, that the verities of his actions flow from sincere convictions of mind, generated by various concurring circumstances at different periods. In all his transactions from one party to the other, his motives have been apparent. At one period he has been a federalist; at another a republican; as best fitted his opinions views, or promised to gratify his insatiable desires. Actions he has guided all his steps; cunning marked his career; and that laxity of principle and unfeelingness of mind, which distinguished the Cæsars, the Cromwells, and the Bohapartes of the old world have been apparent in his walks. In 1789, he left the federalists and joined the republicans for a high office, and was gratified and in 1793 he made secret overtures to rejoin the federalists for a higher office, but was not gratified, which has been established in a former letter. It is then superfluous, that in 1800, a third attempt was covertly made by Mr. Burr, to attach himself to the federal party, to compass the presidency? In this we perceive a consistency of character; a uniformity of conduct.

In a late pamphlet entitled "A View, &c." Mr. Burr is accused of having negotiated with a federal gentleman to place himself in the executive chair at the late presidential election. After a long silence, he has thought

proper publicly, and in the fullest and unqualified manner, to deny the accusation. The fact is unquestionable; difficult as the proof may be of access. Mr. Burr, however, and the writer of this view are now fairly at issue; and as we know the charge to be well founded, we have voluntarily undertaken to prove it. In doing this it will be proper, first to lay the allegation before the reader, and second, Mr. Burr's denial.

First then the accusation, which is contained in the following words:

"Mr. Burr, while in the city of New-York, carried on a negotiation with the heads of the federal party at Washington, with a view to his election as president of the United States. A person was authorized by them to confer with him on the subject, who accordingly did so. Mr. Burr assented to the propositions of the negotiator, and referred him to his confidential friend to complete the negotiation. Mr. Burrified that after the first vote taken in the house of representatives, New-York and Tennessee would give in to the federalists."

View, p. 57—2.

Mr. Burr's denial of this serious charge is couched in the following terms: "You are at liberty to decide from me, that all those charges and insinuations, which were or intimate that I had sold or contemplated the opposition made to Mr. Jefferson, pending the late election and talking for myself, and that I proposed or agreed to any terms with the federal party, or with any individual of either party; that I assented to be held up in opposition to him, or attempted to withdraw from him the support of any man, whether in or out of Congress; THAT ALL SUCH ASSERTIONS, AND INTIMATIONS ARE FALSE AND GROUNDSLESS."

Mr. Burr's Letter to Gov.

Bloomfield, Sept. 21, 1802.

If Mr. Burr's denial be true, he is innocent, as far as he is involved in this capital charge, and ought to receive from his country a full and entire acquittal; but if guilty, then ought that guilt to seal his political fate, and banish him forever from the trust and affections of the people.

Few men believe that Mr. Burr is innocent; many, very many indeed, strongly suspect that he is guilty of the charge exhibited; but almost all are of opinion that he has managed the negotiation with so much cautious dexterity and art, as to defy the production of any proof. The latter opinion is drawn from the known subtlety of his character, the general secrecy of his movements, and his scrupulous avoidance to commit to writing any thing which may, by possibility of accident, involve him in serious inconveniences. The known ease and cunning, too, of Mr. Burr, it is generally and justly supposed, would be increased in proportion to the iniquity of the transaction and the consequences which would result from it to himself in case of a disclosure.—All these considerations, to which Mr. Burr paid suitable attention, and which he no doubt clearly perceived before he embarked in the negotiation, render it, it is true, the production of proof still more difficult. And this difficulty becomes augmented when we consider that the negotiation took place and was completed solely between Mr. Burr and the federalists, and that it is equally the interest of both parties to keep it a profound secret. From the nature of the transaction and the motives and objects of the two contracting parties, proof must be difficult of access. Since this is the case, it is fair to infer, exclusively in the reflection of Mr. Burr and the federal negotiator. Nor can it be supposed that Mr. Burr would be a self accuser, or that the federalists would be guilty of an act that would inevitably injure their party.—They are sensible that a division exists among the republicans; that this division is occasioned by the machinations of Mr. Burr; that it is preposterous to themselves, and that to disprove that recent testimony which would complicate those divisions, by proving Mr. Burr's negotiation, would injure the federal party, inasmuch as it would unite the republicans not only against that party, but also against the man who has in the most alarming manner attempted to betray their confidence. Mr. Burr, therefore, as well as the federalists, feels every inducement that can possibly exist, to keep back the proof. That party still hopes to profit by Mr. Burr's convenient disposition, and to triumph on our division. All the things considered it will not be surprising if we should fail to lay before our country the most full and satisfactory proof of Mr. Burr's negotiation; and although it will not be deemed probable, under all the circumstances of the case, that more than presumptive testimony can be adduced, yet we shall prove substantially the negotiation, and that it was entered into by Mr. Burr to effect his election to the presidential chair.

The following communication made to ourselves, is written by a gentleman of unblemished character, one who is a member of the Rev. Mr. Abel's congregation, and who informs us—and we place the utmost confidence in his information—that the ideas and the language of it are precisely those of the reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn. And although its publication is not directly authorized by the reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn, yet the spirit and the language of it are emphatically their own. Neither of those two gentlemen will contradict, in public or in private, the facts stated in the communication. And though the reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn are not pledged to us to communicate those facts; although indeed we have not had a personal interview with either of those gentlemen, yet they are bound in honor and in truth to support the veracity of him who has been so obliging as to make to us the communication. If it be asked why the communicator does not avow his name, we answer that there is no occasion for such an avowal, since the reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn will not nor

cannot contradict the facts it contains. If, however, contrary to our expectation, founded on our knowledge of the private integrity of those two gentlemen, they should contradict, or endeavor to weaken those facts, then the communicator has pledged himself to us to support them by affidavit. Let it be remembered that Dr. Linn, the rev. Mr. Abel, and the communicator, reside in this city.

New-York, June 25th, 1802.

Gentlemen,

"Dr. Linn and the reverend Mr. Abel of this city, told me, in a conversation I had with them, that they believed that Aaron Burr esq. had corresponded with federal members of congress, to get himself elected president of the United States, and that he had agreed to come into their measures. Some time since, I saw Mr. Abel and he said that it was a mistake that Mr. Burr had corresponded with federal members of congress, and that he had made a verbal agreement with them, and that if I wanted an investigation of the business, the person was then in town who would prove the fact."

"Note. I asked Dr. Linn his reason for believing that the correspondence took place? He replied that it could be proved in a court of Justice, and Mr. Abel furnished that he would vouch for the truth of it."

June 26.

"I called on Mr. Abel this day and told him that I was going to make public what he and Dr. Linn had communicated to me respecting Mr. Burr. Mr. Abel said that although the agreement which Mr. Burr had made with the federalists, was not told to him as a secret, yet, as the gentleman who was his authority had the character of Mr. Burr in his hands, he would not perhaps with his name to be given without his consent. Mr. Abel promised to see him between this day and Monday next."

June 28.

"I called on Mr. Abel and asked him whether he had seen the gentleman above referred to? He answered no, but that he had considered the subject and did not think that the person who had informed him would contradict what he had said, but that he was afraid it would produce a duel between him and Mr. Burr. I then told him that I would make public what he had communicated to me. Mr. Abel said well! but added that it might be attended with disagreeable consequences. Such is the communication of our friend."

It is probable that Mr. Abel was made acquainted with the negotiation entered into between Mr. Burr and the federal negotiator, by the negotiator himself. For so firmly persuaded was Mr. Abel that Mr. Burr cordially received the federal negotiator, and assented to his propositions, that he authorized the gentleman, who communicated to us the above information, to repeat it to Mr. Burr himself, and to say that Mr. Abel was his authority for it. The gentleman did not, however, communicate the information to Mr. Burr, but he very frankly gave it to us for the use of the writer of the "View." Accordingly it was introduced into that work, which Mr. Burr has read. Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn are the two respectable clergymen mentioned in it, and they were generally known as such. Thus situated, Mr. Burr could hardly do less than visit Dr. Linn and Mr. Abel on the subject. The following is a true and full account of the communication just read, will not nor cannot be contradicted. After considerable time had elapsed, Mr. Burr sent to Dr. Linn a friend, who asked him to sign a certificate for Mr. Burr. This certificate stated that the information given by Dr. Linn to the gentleman who communicated it to us for publication in the "View," was derived from common reports. The bearer of the certificate furnished, that Mr. Burr wished Dr. Linn to do no more than simply to certify that he got his information concerning the negotiation, from common reports. Dr. Linn sent for Mr. Abel to consult with him on the subject. Mr. Abel waited on Dr. Linn accordingly. Dr. Linn then in the presence of the bearer of the certificate, asked Mr. Abel whether he could certify? Mr. Abel replied no, Dr. Linn you cannot; the information we gave of Mr. Burr's negotiation was not obtained from common reports. Dr. Linn then said he could not sign the certificate, and the bearer of it took his leave.

Mr. Burr afterwards wrote a note to Dr. Linn, requesting an interview with him at his house alone.—When the note was received, Dr. Linn again sent for Mr. Abel to confer with him concerning the solicited interview. Mr. Abel advised Dr. Linn to avoid a conference with Mr. Burr alone, and expressed a readiness to accompany Dr. Linn provided Mr. Burr would receive them together. This was agreed upon, and they accordingly waited on Mr. Burr at his own house, where an interview was had in the presence of a gentleman whose name is to us unknown. Mr. Burr addressed himself to Dr. Linn and very politely enquired whether the information stated in the View concerning his negotiation with the federalists, and said to have come from two respectable clergymen in this city, was not derived by them from common reports? The Reverend Mr. Abel said no—the information was not derived from common

report. Dr. Linn coincided with the Reverend Mr. Abel. A pause ensued. Mr. Abel says that he expected Mr. Burr would have immediately enquired "from whom, gentlemen, did you receive the information?" but that no such enquiry was made; no such question asked. Mr. Burr manifested no disposition to lift the matter so closely; he enquired no further about it. Mr. Abel then observed that himself and Dr. Linn had given the information to the gentleman, (who communicated the information to us for publication in the View) and that they were bound to support his veracity. They were sorry to say any thing against Mr. Burr, &c. Mr. Burr thanked them for their compliments and they retired.

This is a faithful narrative of this singular interview, and on which we hope we may be permitted to offer a few remarks.

To be continued.

Beware of the Scoundrel CHAMPNEY.

The annexed certificates have been collected, to guard the public against the imposition of a villain, who, after filling upwards of three columns in the Kentucky Gazette of the 10th instant, and of the Herald on the 26th, with a complicated medley of lies, and paltry advertisements, figures himself Thos. Champney. I feel no disposition to comment on the matter, as I trust that the candid will be already convinced, else I could have crowded not only columns, but pages, and even whole papers, with proofs of the enormities of this detestable out-cast. I am invulnerable to all the malice he can invent, and assure the public that I shall never more intrude on the page of a newspaper, to inform or to prove to them that this wretch is too despicable even to be thought of.

LEO. CLAIBORNE.

(No. 1.)

I do hereby certify, (and am ready to do it on oath if required) that LEO. CLAIBORNE applied to me, at the great dinner on the 5th July last, saying that he had won a race from Champney, and that he was to bring him one or two horses to Bradley's door that day, to be valued by myself and Mr. Barton, in payment for one hundred dollars, on account of the race; and for which sum Champney's mule stood as a pledge, flaked with Bradley, for the delivery of that sum, in one or two horses on that day. I went to Bradley's after dinner, but found that Champney was not there. I came in again to see Bradley on Tuesday, the following day, at the request of Claiborne, but Champney did not come forward on that day. Some time after the anniversary dinner, Champney called on me, and asked whether Claiborne had applied to me to value horses on that day or not. I replied that he had. He told me to think again. I replied I would swear to it, and he thereupon went away.

JNO. GARDNER.

(No. 2.)

I do hereby certify, (and am ready to do it on oath if required) that on the evening of that day on which Champney and Claiborne had a race to Frankfort and back, Champney came to Bradley's, where Claiborne had gone to bed. Champney took supper and flaked his mule there afterwards, but did not see Claiborne that night as I know of; nor do I believe he could have seen him then, without my knowledge. Champney dined at Bradley's on the day following, but I did not hear him make any offers to Claiborne that day that I can recollect, to settle with him. Champney dined at Bradley's on Monday, the day following, but I do not believe he saw Bradley, because he paraded with the infantry company, and was out at the great dinner. Champney did not make any offers to release the mule on that day; that I know of. Champney came to Bradley's again on the Wednesday following; he was in company with Claiborne a great part of the day. He refused bringing horses to be valued, and told Claiborne that he should come out to his house for them. Afterwards he bantered Mr. John Arthur for a long time, to make a race with him for a hundred dollars. He offered to run the same horse, Spanky, which had been beaten by Claiborne's mule, to Frankfort and back, against a horse belonging to Arthur. Champney says he took the mule away in my presence. I saw him get on his horse and ride round towards the stable, which added to his late conduct, made me suppose that he was going to take the mule away. I went immediately through the house to the back door, from which I could see the door of the stable. It was shut. I saw Champney open it and go in. I called to Claiborne, who was sitting in the passage, and told him that Champney had opened the stable door, and gone, as I supposed, to take the mule away. If this was taking the mule away in my presence, then is Champney perfectly correct. I went immediately to the stable, and saw the mule there, and saw that evening, by Claiborne and the constable, to assist in taking Champney, who was brought to town pretty late in the night. When he came to bed, Mr. Champney went to bed, and Bradley was not informed of his being in the house until the next morning. Champ-

My says that he presumes I will swear that he spent more time in town, on this account, than he had done altogether, from the first of March. On the contrary, I will swear that he was between the first and the seventh of March in town four days out of five; and am satisfied therein by reference to Bradley's books, which are kept in my own hand writing. I know also that Claiborne owed Bradley considerably more than a hundred dollars, when Champney took the mule away; but believe at the same time, that Claiborne would have paid him before then on application, as I do not remember Bradley's ever calling on him for money due, but what was paid on demand. I have lived with Bradley, (with whom many of the first characters in Kentucky put up) in the capacity of an assistant ostler ever since he kept the house, and know of no instance where he has encouraged betting of any description but on the contrary, know that he has ever rigorously prohibited E. O. P. and every kind of gaming card being held in his house.

G. T. COTTON.

(No. 3.)

I do hereby certify, (and am ready to do it on oath if required) that I was at Bradley's on the evening of the day on which Champney and Claiborne had the race to Frankfort and back, when I asked for Claiborne, and was informed that he had gone to bed. I paid there about half an hour, and as I left the house I met Champney, who had just arrived and was going into the house. I was at Bradley's a great part of the day on which Champney took the mule away—I saw Champney there bantering Claiborne to play at all four, which he repeatedly refused to do. Towards evening I heard Champney tell Claiborne, that he would not bring in the horses to be valued as agreed on, but would take the mule away and he might come out to his house.

SAML. CLINTON.

(No. 4.)

I do hereby certify, (and am ready to do it on oath if required) that I was in company with Thomas Champney and Capt. A. Gray, at the house of John Downing in Lexington, about the latter end of the year 1800; where they were playing at cards for beer—Champney had won two or three mugs from him, as he felt much humiliated, who had offered to play with Gray for a jacket pattern, such as I should suppose to be worth three dollars, against which Gray flaked three dollars cash—they played, and Gray won from Champney four patterns. I was to call on Champney for the patterns the next day, and make them up for Gray—I called at Champney's within a few days after, and was told he was from home. Gray left this place with his recruits in a short time afterwards, and as the moment of his departure gave me an order on Champney for the patterns, for which I was to give him credit on my account against him for work done—I called on Champney in a few days, and presented the order to him—he put the order in his pocket and kept it, saying that he was then in a hurry about something, but would pay me any time when I would call. Some short time afterwards I met him in the street, and asked him when he would let me have the patterns—he appeared angry, and asked me if I had not wrote that order myself—I asked him if he meant that I had forged it; he replied no, but said he did not understand whether the order was for money or the patterns; I said it was for the patterns—he then said as it was so, he would bring them in, having moved into the country. Some considerable time after that, I saw him as I floundered as my shop door, and asked him why he did not bring me the patterns in, observing that he had got the order and refused to return it, and that I might lose the debt; he replied “damn the patterns, I will not pay you; Gray told me that he would be back, and I will settle with him”—Capt. Gray returned about five or six months ago, and asked me if I had got the order on Champney paid; I told him no, and that Champney had kept the order on my first presenting it, and would not refund to pay or return it. He asked me to ride out with him to Champney's house—I did so, and Champney paid the patterns.

Some months ago, Claiborne sent a piece of Fanny Cord to my shop, which he told me he had got from Champney, and wanted it to be made into pantaloons for himself and some of his servants—I examined the piece, and found it to be much damaged along one side, that I could not cut but to considerable loss—the stuff was in consequence thereof taken away.

C. COYLE.

(No. 5.)

I do hereby certify, and am ready to do it on oath if required) that after Champney had lost the race with Claiborne, he told me he intended to pay him with that horse, viz a horse called Spunky, which in my opinion is not worth anything, and another then in my possession, which I conceived not worth more than 20 or 25 dollars, but would not give that amount for him. I observed to Champney, that Claiborne would not take such horses as those; to which he replied, he thought them good enough for him, and he did not know that he should give him any other.

OLIVER KEEN.

(No. 6.)

I do certify, (and am ready to do it on oath if required) that when I first discovered Champney and Claiborne about

making a race to Frankfort and back, they were on the pavement before my door, the race was about to be concluded when Claiborne went up stairs, as I supposed to fetch home money to stake.

Champney called me aside and told me that they were to run for an hundred dollars cash, but that he had not much more than forty dollars, and wanted to know if I could help him to the balance; I told him I could not, and wished him to relinquish the thought of running; I observed to him I thought the race a bad one on his side, and that he certainly could not expect to win it; he appeared hurt at my reply and swore that he would run at any rate for he knew more about it than I did, and was sure he could win—I told him then, that, since he was determined to run he had better run for property, as he had several horses that were altogether useless to him, which he had no need for, having a very bare pasture; the race was concluded for 130 dollars, and run the next day, thirty dollars cash was staked in my hand by each party, and Champney pledged a mule against Claiborne's gelding Blewkin (which he afterwards sold for 250 dollars in bank notes) each as security for the delivery of 100 dollars—to be paid by the loser at my door, on the Monday following—in one or two horses to be valued by Capt. Gardner and Mr. Barton; before they started Champney produced a note of hand for 40 dollars payable in about three months, against which he bantered Claiborne to bet, Claiborne repeatedly refused saying that he would not bet cash against it, and had not any property near the value. I lent Claiborne an old mare, which he staked against the note, but it was not done until after he had got on his horse and was starting off; and whilst Champney continued pressing him for the bet, Champney's horse came to my house in the evening after the race, to make arrangements with Claiborne for having the horses valued, &c.

‘Tis true he came there that evening, and about the time he mentioned, but that he found Claiborne appeared to enjoy the pleasure of joring him, &c. is altogether a most bare-faced lie. I know that Claiborne had gone to bed some time before Champney came, and that Champney never requested to see him that night, and I firmly believe Champney was never out of my sight that night, while he staid in my house. Champney says he came on Sunday (the day following) and endeavored to settle with Claiborne. ‘Tis true he came in on that day and asked me to give him a mule, to which I replied that by consent of Claiborne he should have her, but I thought I should not be justifiable in giving her up without it, he asked me where Claiborne was, and I conducted him up stairs to him. He says that on Monday he offered before me, to show all his horses to Capt. Gardner and let him value two without. I do not provide Claiborne would make the appointment with him; he lies, again for I did not see him that day that I know of, neither could I, for he says he was at my house, and it is well known that I was on parade at Maxwell's with the infantry company—after enumerating a variety of evolutions which he says he has made to Claiborne to settle, (all I believe equally false) for I never discovered any disposition in him to make me believe them true, unless his bantering Claiborne to play at cards nearly a whole day, may be so called—he confesses that he turned the mule out of the stable, and attempts to force a confession from public men, by declaring that I should be no sufferer, for that he I would call any other time with Claiborne, he would give two horses of the full value he owed—He lies again; for in plain contradiction to this pretended honesty, he positively declared, on my first requesting him to return the mule, and informing him that Claiborne threatened to make me accountable for her, that he had got his mule and would keep her; that Claiborne might look to me for the horses and be damned, for he cared no more about it.

R. BRADLEY.

Those who did not see the race, as he calls it, acted at my house, I think will cease to wonder at this villain not only attempting to make me pay his gaming debts, by taking out of my possession, without my privacy or consent, a pledge given by himself for the value of one hundred dollars; but with a most malicious lie strikes at the reputation of my house—when they are informed, that after my discovering him in the very act of attempting to force open the door of a room in my house which was locked, he suffered me to take him by the shoulders and turn him out of doors, in the presence of several witnesses, where I forbade his entrance forever.

R. BRADLEY.

Since the article from Frankfort was prepared for the press, we have been informed, that the directions from the governor were not in the mail, but had been sent forward by express.

A few feet of
STOVE PIPE FOR SALE.
Enquire of the Printer.

LONDON, August 30.

The day of Tripoli has declared war against Sweden, and has rejected all the propositions made by the Swedish rear admiral Geddefrom. The port of Tripoli is now blockaded up by the Swedish and American squadrons. A letter from Cadix, dated the 24th August, from the American consul of that city, says, “by this opportunity I forward official dispatches to our government of the treaty of peace, between the emperor of Morocco and the United States, being happily concluded by Mr. Simpfon.”

BOSTON, October 13.

BOSTON FRIGATE

The United States frigate Boston captain M'Neil, arrived in the outer harbor on Sunday last, from Gibraltar, 30 days. The commander informs, that a partial peace had been concluded with the emperor of Morocco, and that Mr. Simpfon had returned to Tangiers. That the emperor had claimed and wanted the Tripolitan admiral, which had for long lain disabled at Gibraltar, and fitted her for sea. In consequence of which commodore Morris, considering her a Tripolitan, had ordered the Adams, captain Campbell, to cruise off Algiers, to watch her motion, and to capture her on her putting to sea; and had stationed an officer on shore to make signals;—and that commodore Morris, had failed from Gibraltar, with Mr. Cathcart, for Algiers.

The Boston has been stationed off Tripoli, where she was relieved by the Constellation, of 36 guns, captain Murray. She then proceeded to Naples, and conveyed a number of American & Swedish to Gibraltar. Captain M'Neil had a slight affair with three gun boats near Tripoli;—one of which he sunk, and the two others hauled into shoal water. The Boston suffered no injury.

The Danes have made peace with Tripoli, by the promise of tribute in money and military stores.

BALTIMORE, October 13.

Copy of a letter from Madrid, 5th August, 1802.

SIR,

On the 11th instant, the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Spain, signed a convention for the appointment of commissioners who are to form a board, and fit at Madrid, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries, in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty or law of nations. The convention to have no force effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties.

I am, Sir, &c.

Gentlemen who hold subscription papers for the MEDLEY, or MOSTLY MISCELLANY, are requested to forward the names of subscribers before the 1st January next, as the publication will certainly commence at that time.

The Editor solicits communications for the above work. Those for the first number, will be received until the 1st December.

EAR-RINGS FOUND.

Found about two weeks since, in this town, a pair of Gold Ear-Rings. The owner can get them by applying at this office, and paying the expence of advertising.

October 26.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breckenridge Court-House, containing all the letters and packages for the Green river country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Orleans, &c. was this morning forcibly taken from the rider, together with his great-coat and post-horn, about six miles from Shelbyville, on the road to Middleburgh. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P.M. Frankfort K. In behalf of the Post-Master-General. Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

WHEREAS

Benjamin Ward deceased, of the county of Bourbon, in his lifetime purchased a certain tract of land of a certain Samuel Wilton of the county aforesaid, at the price of five Dollars per acre, being situate and lying about four miles above Cain-Ridge meeting house, on the iron works road—these are therefore to forewarn any person or persons from purchasing said tract, as it is already secured by purchase, and the money nearly paid up.

ELIZABETH WARD, Guardian
WM. WARD, 3p*
October 25, 1802.

POSTSCRIPT.

Lexington, Nov. 2.

IMPORTANT.

We flap the press to insert the following article from a Raleigh N. C. paper of Oct. 19, just received:

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a gentleman in Fayetteville, to the editors, dated the 15th inst. follows.

“A letter received here yesterday, by a young gentleman of the academy, from his father, a very respectable man in Georgetown, S. C. dated 11th instant, says, ‘This town and neighborhood are all in great alarm, four French frigates from St. Domingo, were the whole of yesterday employed in landing Brigand Negroes at Mr. Allison's sea fere plantation, Waccamaw, and it is said they have landed not less than one thousand—the militia are marching from all directions against them.’ I presume those are the frigates that were some time ago at New-York, and finding that they could not effect their design there, steered round to take advantage of a more defenceless place.”

ENTERTAINMENT,
Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious framed house lately occupied by Mrs. M'Nair, on Main-street, opposite the Court-house; where he furnished with convenient rooms, good beds, and a large stable with separate stalls for the accommodation of travellers. As it will be his principal object to furnish both house and stable with every necessary the country will afford, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make their situation agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,
2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brull creek and Hinkton, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for
Robt. & John Watts.
30th Oct. 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public sale on the 25th of November next on the premises, One Hundred Acres of

FIRST RATE LAND,

lying on the waters of North Elkhorn, well watered and delightfully situated, lying within fifteen miles of Lexington, six miles from Georgetown, three miles from General Henry's mill, and three miles from Mr. John Troxall's mill, together with about 15 acres of cleared land, and several very convenient cabins, with a good general warrantee deed to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

DANIEL HOOK.

October 30th, 1802.
N. B. Any person that wishes to purchase may be acquainted with the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber who lives on the land.

*twf DANL. HOOK.

SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.

AN English School-Master, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement in the neighborhood of Lexington, to commence before Christmas. Apply at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

November 2, 1802.

TAKEN up by William Anderson, Bourbon county, Hinkton's station, a BAY HORSE,

four years old, fourteen hands and a half high, the off hind foot white, branded on the near buttock thus, R, H, stood before; appraised to 15l, the third day of August 1802.

A true copy
John Walton, J. P. B. C.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SONNET TO HEALTH.

Delightful visitor! thou lo'v'st to quit
The couch of ease and splendid board of
wealth;
At homely fare, in rustic weeds to sit,
I hail thee, sweet companion, goddess
HEALTH!

With thee I'll brave the angry storms of fate,
And learn undaunted all her ills to bear;
With thee I'll flout the rich man's gate,
And treat with generous scorn all flattery
fare.

Should bounteous heaven, to guild my simple
lot,
Give me a friend, or kind, endearing wife,
Be thou still partner of my humble cot,
And journey with me in the maze of
life—

When death cries stop! thy parting smile I
gaze,
Steal gently back and leave me in the grave.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman in company with a fine lady,
could not forbear telling her she was wonder-
ous handsome. "Sir," says the lady, "I
thank you for your good opinion, and with
with all my heart I could say as much for you
too." "Why is it you might nod?" says
the gentleman, "if you made no more confi-
dence of a lie than I do."

PROPOSALS

By Daniel Bradford,
For Publishing or Subscription,
THE MEDLEY;
OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

I. THE MEDLEY shall be published in
Numbers—one of which shall be ready
for delivery on the first Tuesday in
every month; and regularly forwarded to
subscribers as directed.

II. Each Number shall contain Twenty-
four Pages, duodecimo.—Printed with
a Neat Type, on Good Paper.

III. The Price to Subscribers will be
One Dollar per Annum, to be paid at the
expiration of six months—or Seven-
ty-five Cents, at the time of sub-
scribing.

The first Number will issue on the 4th
January 1803.

The design of this Publication being
to combine Amusement with Useful In-
formation, it will be the duty of the Ed-
itor, by the variety of his Subjects to
attain that object, and suit the taste of
each Reader.

It is expected that Literary Charac-
ters will accept the opportunity this Work
will afford them, of rendering the results
of their labours useful to the Public.
Besides Original Essays, the Manu-
script shall contain Selections, in Prose
and Verse, from the most approved Au-
thors.

As "The proper study of Mankind is
Man," Biographical Sketches of those
whom talents or patriotism have rendered
conspicuous, shall be frequently intro-
duced.

The advantages resulting from the
publication of a Literary Miscellany in a
Country where the circulation of Val-
uable Works is not extensive, must be
obvious.—The Editor has only to add,
that Industry in the collection of mate-
rials, and particular attention to the me-
rit and variety of Extracts, shall not be
wanting on his part to entitle the Manu-
script to the patronage of the Public.

THE AUTHOR OF THE BEST
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most
grateful acknowledgments to his friends and
the public in general, for the notice which
they have been pleased to take of his humble
attempt, to facilitate the grammatical In-
struction of youth, and hopes for a continuance
of their patronage to a second edition, which he
has just published with considerable improve-
ments, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies
of the new edition, may be supplied at the Office,
at Mr. Leary's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in
Lexington.

At the sign of the
SPREAD EAGLE,
IN CHILICOTHE.

THE subscriber having furnished his
new house, which contains comfortable
lodging and private rooms, his cellar
well stored with liquors of various kinds,
his stable well furnished with separate
stalls, plentifully filled with good timothy
hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform
his friends and the public generally, that
his constant care will be to accommodate
those who may favor him with their esti-
mate, in the most agreeable manner. His
flatters himself that from his means of
accommodation, and due attention to
those who call on him, their situation will
be as agreeable with him, as in any other
public house in town.

WILLIAM LAME.

Spt. 27, 1802-

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,
a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware, and
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual
low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINES &
LINSKY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quanti-
ty of the Coarsest kind of Tow LINEN.
September 2, 1802.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just Received from Philadelphia,
a new opening, for sale, at their
Store, opposite the Market House,
A Large, elegant, and Well Chosen As-
sortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,
Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE,

CUTLERY,

GROCERIES,

GLASS,

QUEENS & CHINA WARE,

BAR IRON & STEEL,

NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best
of SALT, from Mann's Lick.—All of
which will be sold at the most reduced
prices for Cash—only.

Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

Have just received and are now opening,
a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,

Cassimers,

Swandowns,

Striped and plain Coatings,

Role and striped Blankets,

Fancy and Constitution Cords,

Velvets and Thicketts,

Cambles,

Wildbores,

Moreens, Jones's and Durants,

Calimancoes,

Bombazens and Bombazetts,

Checks and Cotton Stripes,

Jeans and Fultians,

Bogpores,

Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,

Ginghams,

Dimities,

Merfelles Vellings,

Mentaus, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Sen-
chews, Sattins and Pelongs.

Petticoats,

Chingoes and Calicoes,

Cambricks,

Jaconet, Lappet and Book
Mullins.

Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.

Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.

Do. bordered Shawls,

Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Bar-
celona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls,

Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs

Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Coarse Mullins,

Silk and Cotton Hosi,

Ribbands,

Gloves,

Laces and Edgings,

Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,

Turkey Red,

Groceries,

Stationary,

Hardware,

Cutlery and Saddlery,

Queens and Glass wares,

6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails and Brads,

Calings.

ALL of which they are determined to
sell at the most reduced prices for CASH,
COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JOR-
DAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN
JUN. either by bond, note or book ac-
count, are requested to come and pay off
the same, as 'tis not reasonable further
indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking
an assignment of a BOND which I gave to John
Waller, in the year 1797, in the month of August,
for fourteen pounds eight shillings and sixpence,
as I am determined not to pay off said bond, or any
part thereof, unless compelled by law; if said Waller
not having complied with his contract with me, for
which said bond was given—Given under my hand
this 27th day of September 1802.

ALEXANDER BLAIR.

Barren county.

GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED

NATURE,

For sale at this office.

Fayette County,

August Quarter Session Court, 1802.

Jacq Beauchamp, Complainant,

vs. BAKER, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY
The defendant not having entered his
appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that
he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant do appear on the first
day of our next November Quarter Session Court,
and answer the complainant's Bill, or the same will
be taken for confessed.—That a copy of this order
be published in some Kentucky Gazette according
to law; another posted at the door of the court
house in this county, and a third at the door of the
Presbyterian meeting house in the town of
Lexington, some Sunday immediately after Divine
Service.

A copy. Telle

Levi Todd, C. F. G.

NOTICE

MYSELF removed my family to a farm in
the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still
to do my business in town, I think it necessary to
inform my clients that except during the sessions of
the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the
Territory North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,
at which time place, all who have business with
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town; by
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by
Mr. DeLum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a
large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,
and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED
LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five
miles from this town; the title clear of every
kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but en-
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given
for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-
ceived in produce. The terms will be made known
by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, mer-
chants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Dan
ville.

Danville, 9th February, 1801

J. BIRNEY.

djjj

PETER PAUL & SON,

STONE CUTTERS

From LONDON,

Now living on the Woodford road, Lex-
ington,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public at large, that they carry
on the STONE CUTTING business in
all its various branches, such as

TOMBS,

GRAVE STONES of all sorts,

Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY

PIECES, and

FREESTONE ditto,

SAVES, to preserve Papers, Mo-
ney, &c. from being destroyed in case of
Fire.

179t

MILITARY LAND:

I have for sale 2000 acres of
MILITARY LAND,
lying immediately on the banks of the
Little Miami, which I will dispose of ex-
tremely low for Money, or if it should
suit the purchaser, one half in Hories.

The Land is of a quality superior to
most of the Land in the North-Western
Territory; it includes an excellent mill
seat. For terms apply to

SAML. H. WOODSON.

Jefamaine County, }

Oct. 1, 1802. }

*at

BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be
given for

COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES

by the subscriber, who will in the course
of a short time, have all kinds of

BRUSHES

for sale, on more reasonable terms, and
will warrant them as good, if not superi-
or to any brought or imported here. He
hopes the people of this state, will pay
some attention to favoring them, or have it
done by their domestics, in order to en-
courage manufactures in their own coun-
try, particularly as they are an article so
easily saved.

They will answer as well taken off af-
ter the hogs are scalded, as before, and
those of a hog one year old will do, that
is, all that are bristles, short and long—
I will take them unconbmed, the price a-
greeable to the situation they are in.

Jas. C. RAMSAY,

Brush Maker,

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr.
Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street.

Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

TAKEN up by Henry Hendricks

Clear creek, Woodford county, one BAY

MARE COLT, one year old, 12 hands

high, no brand perceptible; appraised to

8 dollars.

Copy Wm. WARREN, j. p.

April 23d, 1802. *

HERVEY'S MEDITATIONS,

For sale at this office.

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

H AVE just received from Philadelphia
And are now opening at their Store, in Lexington,
on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

A Large Elegant Assortment of CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of

Superfine and Coarse Cloths,

Callimans and Swandowns.

Striped, Plain, Blue, Drabs Brown, and

Mixed Coatings;

Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains,

Knap'd Cottons and Halfthicks,

Flannels and Baize,

Fancy Cords, Velvets,

Thicketts, Corduroys,

Cambles, Moreens,

Joan's Spinning, Durants,

Plain and Striped Calimancoes,

Bombazetts and Wildbores,

Nankeens,

Ginghams, Dinities,

Marfelles,

Book, Jaconet, Lappet, Tambor'd and

Plain Mullins,

India do.

Mullin and Silk Shawls and Handker-
chiefs,

Calicoes and Chintzes,

Irish Linens,

Platillas and Brown Holland,

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosi,

Lutefrings, Senhaws, and Pelongs,

Striped and Plain Sattins,

India Perlians,

Diaper Table-cloths,

Marfelles Coverlits,

White and Colour'd Thread,

Turkey Yarn,

Umbrellas,

A General Assortment of Saddlery.

China, Queen's, Glass and Hard Wares.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

London Pewter.

A variety of Books, amongst which are
a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,

Hyfon,

Young Hyfon,

Green,

Souchong, and

Behea,

Coffee, Leaf Sugar and Chocolate,

Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Copera, Mad-
der, Allum, Arranetto, Fig-blue and

Indigo,

Nutmegs and Cinnamon.

Log-wood, Red-wood and Fustick,

Brinstone, Rofin, &c. &c.

They also keep a general supply of

Cut & Hammered Nails & Sprigs, of

every description. Bar-Iron, Crowley

& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Salt and

Casting.

All of the above Goods being pur-
chased on the lowest terms, will be sold
by wholesale or retail, at as low, or low-
er prices, than any heretofore exposed
for sale in this state.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Kentucky

District 3d.

UNITED STATES, Plffs. } On an inform-
Against } ation for the

ROBERT POWER, Def't. } seizure of a still

ON motion of the Attorney of the

United States, and it appearing to the

Court by the Marshall's return, that the

defendant is not an inhabitant of this

District; it is therefore ordered, that the

said defendant do appear here on the first

day of the next November Term, and

answer to the information filed herein,